image and impress of God? Should her conver

ation and example induce them to think it a

ow-man,-a creature for whom Christ conde

cended to die? How can she do it, and be a

My countrywomen, it is as much your boun

den duty to teach your children the true and

scriptural doctrine on this, as on every other

branch of the christian religion; and it applies

equally to public and political, as well as to

private enemies, or those whom you regard as

such. Hatred to mankind begets a reckless dis-

regard of the rights of mankind, and one so

trained will never become a benefactor of his

race. Hatred and scorn of any class of people

naturally produces a desire to oppress and de-

grade the people so regarded, and therefore great

care should be taken to eradicate all prejudices,

nad groundless dislikes, to the lately emanci-

The grandest example that I can point out as

corroborative of the truth and purity of the

doctrines I wish to call the attention of the peo-

ple to, is the life, teachings and death of th

Behold Mount Calvary, whereon a spurned

rejected, hated Saviour died. Who so wronged

so bitterly persecuted, so vexed in spirit as He

See the fiendish faces of His tormentors, hear

their taunting jeers, taste the vinegar and the

gall, look on the spear which piereed fire sacred

side of Jesus. Behold the knotted crown of

briars set in mockery upon the holy Head, given

as a ransom for an ungrateful world. Press those

ye men who hate your fellow men, and learn a

lesson of God-like love. Look on His hands

and feet, bear witness to the keen agony that

tears his soul. See! the dark cloud of suffering

upon His face is penetrated, and almost dispelled

by the bright, warm, sun-like beams of love and

pardon shining from His radiant eyes. He

speaks. Oh! that those blessed words were graven

upon the tablets of every heart, as with a pen of

iron, "Father forgive them, they know not what

they do." Wo, we to us if we refuse to hear

that gave us eternal life. Such was the spirit of

ineffable love that secured us the hope of salva-

tion. The Prince of Peace has given us an ex-

ample; there is no need for us to look elsewhere.

He forgave all manner of insult and died bless-

REBECCA BLEDSOE BUXTON.

sult of such Demo-

cratic Oppres-

sion.

For the Standard

ing his persecutors.

Lord Jesus Christ

pated class of people who are now among us.

disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ?

Weekly Standard

M. S. LITTLEFIELD,

RAT	ES	OF	SI	JBS	CRII	TION
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To those who get up clubs of six or more subscribers, one copy, gratis, will be furnished. A cross on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Ten lines or one inch space to constitute a

Each subsequent insertion..... Liberal desection, by special contract, to large Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cant higher than the regular rates. BENGUNL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher

than ordinary advertisements. For alvertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per cent, higher than usual rates will be charged. No paper in the South has advertising facilities uperior to the STANDARD. Letters must be addressed to M. S. LITTLEFIELD.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Sixteen pounds of grease and the lye from one barrel of ashes will make a barre Dry copperas strewed about ant nests will induce them to leave and not to return. So

says one who bas tried it. To cure the mange in calves, the New England Farmer recommends a saturated solution of carbolic acid, one ounce, in a pint of water. Apply with a soft sponge. Soil under barns or stables that have been standing any length of time is usually very rich in nitre and is especially valuable

the compost heap or as a top dressing. In holding produce for higher prices the loss on shrinkage is usually under estimated. Potatoes, for instance, will often shrink one-

fifth during a winter in the cellar. sure remedy for apple tree borers is said to be to plug up their holes with to-bacce. The borers come down to the entrance to push out their chips and finding an obstruction attempt to remove it when

BUGS AND COCKROACHES.-Boil one ounce of pokeroot in one pint of water until the strength is extracted; mix the decoction with molasses, and spread it on plates in the kitchen or other apartments which are infested by these insects. All that have partaken of this luxury during the night will be found "organic remains" the next

Place a bone in the earth near the root of a grape, and the vine will send out a leading root directly to the bone. In its pasreaches the bone, the root will entirely cover it with the most delicates fibres, like lace, each one seeking a pore of the bone. On this bone the vine will continue to feed as long as nutriment remains to be extract-

miry as to the cause and cure of worms in pigs, a correspondent of the Main Farmer says: "If the writer will take the pains to give his pigs a handfull of good rock salt at ast three times a week, in their food, until killing time, I think his pigs will thrive, provided he gives them enough to eat. The ause of pigs having worms is, I think, the want of the preventive-salt. Pigs hardly ever get any salt, except what they can get

rom the slops of the kitchen. How to PEEL PEACHES.-As the time for putting up peaches is at hand, we have procured from a lady friend the following recipe for peeling peaches which we confidently mend to our lady readers: Take a kettle of very strong lye, and heat to boiling; take a wire cage-similar to a corn popper—fill it with peaches and dip into the lye for a moment, and then into cold water. With a coarse towel wipe each peach, and the rind will peel of smoothly; then drop into tresh cold water and the operation is complete. You need have no fear of injuing the flavor of the peach.

THE CHEAPEST FOOD .- The cheapest and most nutritious vegetable used for food is beans. Professor Liebig says that pork and beans form a compound of substances peculiarly adapted to furnish all that is necessary to support life. A quart of beans costs, say fifteen cents; half a pound of pork ten cents. This, as every ase keeper knows, will feed a small family for a duy with good strengthening food. Four quarts of beans and two pounds of corned beef, boiled to rags, in fifty quarts of water, will furnish a good meal to forty men at a cost of one dollar-two cents and a half a meal.

How Turnips Can be Raised Cheaply, By sowing the Purple Top turnip seed at the last dressing of the corn, and covering with a light harrow, a couple of hundred bushels of the best turnips can be raised with very little trouble. The early sowing will be compensated for by the shade afford ed by the growing corn. This crop will take the place of the weeds and will not be in the way of harvesting the corn, as it will do the turnips little harm to treat them as though you did not know the crop was there. There will be enough left uninjured to pay all the expense a dozen times over.—Ger mantown Telegraph.

A GREAT RELIEF. - Since the papers have so widely circulated the story that the tomate worm is fatally poisonous, great anxicty has been felt by old maids and nervous sewives lest a terrible calamity them, and they have not only carefully woided tomato patches, but have cautioned the gardener, the kitchen girl, and all the children to keep at a safe distance from these ugly green worms with poisonous stings. But here comes comfort from a man

Mr. Walsh, a practical entomologist, who has studied worms most thoroughly, says:
"I scarcely supposed that anybody would
for a moment believe such silly nonsense;
but as I find that a great many do actually believe it, I take this opportunity to state that the whole story is fabricated out of whole cloth. The horn in a tomato worm's tail is not a sting, neither can it penetrate the human flesh, and even if it did there is no poison bag attached to it, so that the result would be no more serious than a wound from a needle."

TRAINING HORSES,-Colts de left entirely too long before they are taken in hand for reaking in. Their future the should be part of their earliest education instead of, as now, left to go as they list until the time arrives for the professional "breaker" to practice on them. It is just as easy, while commencing to fondle and pet with them, to learn them to be obedient to the halter and other things; and they would then be brought to work more easily, and with a better spirit than they now often are. We saw at the close of the war a seven year old, which had hitherto known service only as a cavalry horse, "broken in" to go in a heavy wagon. The cruelty-it was nothing else-"necessary" though it seemed to be, was shameful. The owner had bought him for that purpose, and he "would not pull." Two men with green clubs beat him for nearly an hour, during which time he broke the wagon and the gears nearly all to pieces in his rearings and layings down. He rearings and layings arned at last that all this meant that he had to pull forwards, and he ever afterwards an excellent driving horse. But all at suffering might have been avoided by proper training when young. There are sume horses like some men, whose nature is sentially vicious, and with whom the rod cannot be spared without spoiling the child, but with a proper training of the coit, it would be found in horse raising as in child raising, the old rules of kicking and cutting will be oftener more honored in the breach than in the observance,—Philadelphia Press.

years ago, a youth of sixteen years, of good sense, and a fair English education, not hav ing profitable employment at his father home in Kentucky, sought for employment among his enterprising neighbors a few miles distant; and although wages were low in those days of silver currency, he saved from his first year's wages \$80. He was then seventeen years old, healthy, livelylooking, asptring, and ambitious to become useful, noble, and perhaps great. He had already learned that money loaned at high rates of interest was oppressive to the bor-rower, and reacted on the loaner, and in the falling of prices of nearly all articles in the nercial world: that men sought justification for their bankruptcy and delinquen cy in the fact that they had paid large rates of interest. Feeling, therefore, that a liber-ality, as well as justice, was necessary to every man's dealing with his fellow men, he loaned his \$80 to an exemplary, enterprising and prosperous trading man in his neighborgood, at the lowest rate of interest know n business in that State, viz., six per cent. per annum. He worked another year, clothed simself in neat Kentucky leans and other cheap but neat articles of apparel, and went to a country school three months in the winter of that year, and learned the rudiments of Latin, and something of the higher branches of mathematics, working for prosperous and liberal farmer evenings and nornings to pay his boarding; and at the end of the second year, or when he was eighteen years of age, he had saved more. His character for integrity and in-dustry began to be better known in the neighborhood and his services were sought

How A Boy BOUGHT A FARM, -Several

He worked on a farm and rode as collect tor for trading men and the sheriff of his county; and at the end of his nineteenth year had saved \$110 more. With the interest accumulated on his other two years wages, he had now \$300; was comfortably clothed, and had a good business education, which he improved from one winter to an other, till he became a scholar, both literally and scientifically. His influence and useulness increasing, he had at the age of 20 \$480. At twenty-one had \$550, and was well known for his activity of life, as a young man of intelligence, virtue and useess, as well as a young man of very at-

tractive manners and ways.

He moved to a Western State, where land was cheap, and entered one hundred and sixty acres by a land warrant, which he pur chased with \$150 of his money. He made a good selection of land in a good region of country; he used a portion of the balance of his money in improving his land, buying a little stock, and a few implements for farm-ing, and the second year he raised a small crop. Having gone to his new neighbor-hood with some \$550 in money, and used it cautiously, he by degrees gained the name of a responsible citizen and a good paymas ter, and his influence rose gradually from his appearance among its new and scattering neighbors. Year after year he raised a crop, continued to read the best newspapers, pe riodicals and books, which still further im-proved his mind, till sheep, cattle and other tock grew up in flocks around him, more land adjoining him being purchased from time to time, till now he finds himself, when scarcely at the middle of life, a gentleman farmer of wealth, surrounded by comfort and many luxuries, esteemed by suffrage of those who knew him to any of fice for which he might be nominated, irre spective of party politics, so firm is their confidence in both his ability and integrity -St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

VILLAGE .- All agree that really good, fresh milk, from healthy and properly fed cows, is the best possible food for children and youth. But how, ask our city friends, shall we get it? This question has been asked many times; we would say, keep your own

This is, perhaps, not so difficult and expensive a matter as you may imagine; even a good cow costs comparatively little at first. She requires less room than one would suppose; and she will almost inva-riably pay her keeping and a profit in milk. If not short of storage room, procure a small load of loose hay, as brought to mark et on wagons; the quality can be better seen than when compressed into bales. I cramped for room, get a few bundles baled hay. A straw or hay cutter of moderate size, costing from three to six dollars will be requisite. Straw or corn stalks wil answer very well as an occasional substitute alternating with hay.

Procure at a feed store a few bags each

of ground feed (corn and oats ground together) and as much shorts (wheat bran,) and you have what is really necessary. It is advantageous to give a little green food. such as turnips or potatoes, occasionally. Saw a barrel in two, for a couple of boxes one to mix and the other to feed in. Cut a quantity of hay and mix about half a sushel of it with three quarts of the ground feed, and as much of the shorts, wetting it until the meal adheres to the hay. In very cold weather it is better to heat the water a little. Feed a "mess" of this kind and amount to the cow in the morning, and as much more at evening, and fodder with

dry, uncut hay at noon.

Give as much pure soft water to the an mal, twice a day, as she will drink. It ofter happens that a quantity of turnips, carrots parsnips, cabbages or beets are left on the hands of vegetable dealers, which can be cheaply purchased. They form a valuable to the "mess," cut and mixed with it.

It is also better for the animal to have as an occasional change of diet. Carrots, especially, are very good for stock of all kinds, and may be fed to milch cows without at feeting the milk unfavorably, which turning will sometimes do, when fed in large quar tities. When turnips are fed they should be given at, or just after milking, as there is then less danger of their giving an ur pleasant taste to the next milking.

A cow provided for as above, apartments kept clean, and neat, and well ventilated, will furnish a large supply of nice, rich, bealthful milk, to say the cream for the coffee. And unless you give an enormous rent for the small space f ground she must occupy as stable room she will much more than pay her way.-

THE GRAPE CULTURE .- A recent article in the North American Review, contains val-uable information on the subject of open-air grape cultivation. After a recital of the repeated failures to introduce the European varieties of grape vines into the Northern and Middle States, an interesting account is given of the numerous domestic varieties and the respective merits of each are examined. With regard to cultivation, it is as-serted that deep trenching and high manur-ing have proved injurious, and should be andoned. Since in the climate of the United States the soil rarely gets warmed more than a foot below the surface, the root should not be induced to strike downwards

Over manuring, it is contended, causes at rank growth of wood, that ripens imperfect-ly, and is killed in winter. Wood ashes and bone dust, it is asserted, are the strongest fertilizers that should be used. In reference to pruning, it is stated that while grape vines should not be allowed to straggle over the top of trees, yet extremely close, systematic pruning is injurious. The simplest and best method of pruning is given as follows: Allow horizontal arm near the ground, with upright canes, which are cut back to three or for after fruiting. The horizontal arm may and of the season and bending down in its place a new cane that has been allowed to

grow for this purpose from near the base of the vine. The next year's fruit is raised from the fresh, vigorous buds of this new arm. Any system of pruning, however, it is contended, is better than none. Grafting the vine, which is successful with a few operators, is believed to be a failure, as a gen eral rule. The chief diseases of the vine mildew and rot-it is asserted, have yet no adequate remedies, though sulphur has often been used for the former.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle man says that hand friction—always rub-bing down—will certainly keep wind galls from increasing, and if well applied for half an hour at a time, twice a day, will remove a new one, or materially check one of long

INFLUENCE OF WEATHER ON HEALTH. The Medical Record for June contains a variety of valuable and interesting matter. Among other things, the Record gives the following "nine aphorisms" of Dr. Ballard upon the relations of the atmosphere to

First. That an increase of atmospheri temperature is normally associated with an increase of general sickness.

Second. That a decrease of atmospheric

temperature is normally associated with a diminution of general sickness. Third. That for the most part the increase or decrease of sickness is proportional in amount to the extent to which the atmos-

pheric temperature rises or falls. Fourth. That it is an error to suppose (a s popularly held) that sudden changes in temperature are, (as a rule) damaging to the public health. A sudden change from cold to hot weather is indeed very damaging, but a sudden change from hot to cold is one of the most favorable circumstances that can occur when sickness is regarded broadly as

respects a large population.

Fifth. That, remarkably enough, these influences are most marked in the directions I have mentioned in the colder season of the year, and more certain in the winter than in the summer.

Sixth. That rises and falls of temperature

are more certain and effectual in their special operation upon public health when at the same time the daily range of temperature is lessened, than they are when the daily range is at the same time increased; rises of tem perature increasing sickness more certainly and markedly, and falls of temperature de-

creasing it more certainly and markedly.

Seventh. That a fall of rain lessens sickness generally, sometimes immediately, sometimes after a short interval, and that, as a rule, the reduction of general sickness is greater when the fall of rain is heavy than when it is light.

Eighth. That drought, on the other hand, tends to augment general sickness.

Ninth. That wet weather in the summer

eason operates more certainly in improving public health than it does in the

WEANING COLTS.-When a colt is about four months old, if he has had proper care and training, and if the dam is to be used in harness, or if she is breeding again, he is old enough to be weated. Supposing, as most farmers are obliged to do, that the mare has had to work more or less since dropping her foal, and that the colt has been allowed to follow the dam when at work the attachment between the two has become very strong. If separated entirely and at once, and if the mare is nervous and high strung, she will perhaps refuse to work, act frantic, kick and do everything else she ought not, and would not do, but for the separation. On the other hand, put the colt ever so good a pasture, feed him on grain and do everything you may—he will run up and down by the fence—perhaps try to scale it, etc., to get to the dam; until he has run off every bit of flesh on his bones.

We would place the mare in a stall wide enough for her and the colt, then we would halter the colt and tie him so that he could get to the manger but not reach to the teat. It may be necessary also to change some-what the halter of the dam, so that she can not turn sufficiently to allow the colt to suck. Water the colt freely, but the dam as little feed the colt a double-handful of oats twice per day for two or three weeks before you attempt the weaning. Increase the quantity of oats a little at weaning time, even if you withdraw the extra ration by

and-by.
Standing by the side of his dam he be more quiet, and after a more teat. The mare also will leave him more readily in the stable while she labors, esperadily in the stable while she labors. To facilitate the drying up of the milk in the mare, take a little soft soap and smear it over the udder. It may be necessary to draw out some milk for a few times, to ease her distress. After a few days, especially if the mare is again breeding, milk will not flow very readily, but be diverted naturally to the embryo foal, and, although, the mare may call her colt she will refuse to let him suck. If possible, the colt should have the best of pasture and the company of other colts of his own age, and the daily allowance of oats or a handful or two of meal mixed with wheat bran should be given

The latter part of our life on the farm we never allowed the colts to follow in the field; but kept them in a loose box in an under-ground stable during the day. When the mares came home and were watered at night, the colts were allowed a play speil, and also at noon while the dams were feeding. The colts kept in better flesh and gave great deal less trouble at weaning.

REMEDY FOR PEACH WORM.-A corres pondent in the Country Gentleman, Mr. I. G. Mask, of Moorfield, West Virginia, writes as follows on the destruction of this terribl

"There is a handy means for the destruction of this heretofore fatal enemy to the peach tree, which is practiced here, which has proved certain beyond peradventure. It is simple, of easy application and expedi-tious. It consists of the use of boiling water applied to the collar of the tree, in quantities varying according to the age of the tree In small trees, say one inch in diameter, half a pint is sufficient, and a pint is enough for arger ones. Remove the earth from around the tree a few inches in depth, and just pour and it will kill every egg as well as worm with positive certainty. It has been tried here time and again upon trees that were more than half killed, and a perfect restoration has been the result in every case. No danger need be apprehended from the effects on the trees. Where a large number of trees have to be operated upon, a fire should be made in the orchard for heating the water, so that it can be applied boiling hot. Considering the importance of this remedy to peach growers who may not have heard of it, I deem it but common justice to give it circulation through the columns of your paper. Its certainty as a remedy may be

mplicitly relied on." THE GOLDEN CHICKEN RULES.—The following are some rules that it would be well to observe in raising chickens:

1. Keep the chickens in a warm, clean dry 2 Don't let them run out in the morn ing until the sun has removed the dew from the grass.
3. Let them have plenty of food and

fresh water.

4. The coop must be tar proof.

5. Don't let the chickens have access to ops or stagnant water. 6. See that they are well housed when storm is threatening.

Rules for keeping the hennery in proper

1. Clean out every day and sprinkle a andful of lime. 2. Sprinkle ashes over the floor two or

hree times a week. 3. Frequently change the straw or hay forming the nests, and whitewash the nest-boxes at every renewal, and twice a year thoroughly whitewash the whole interior of

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SETTING HENS. 1. Set the hen in a place where she will not be disturbed.

2. Give a large hen fourteen or fifteen eggs, a medium sized one twelve or thirteen, nd a small hen eleven. 3. Don't let the hen come out of the setting room until she has hatched, but keep her supplied with gravel, food and water.

4. When the chickens are hatched leave

them in the nest for the first eight or incubation; sprinkling them with water, turning once a day, and all such foolishness,

is apt to prevent the eggs from hatching .-Rural New Yorker. The Essex Banner asserts that small quantities of sunflower seed, mixed with the food of a horse, will impart a fine gloss to his hair, while it is also a cure for founder

if given immediately after the allment is discovered. In the latter case, about a pint of the seed should be mingled with the oats or chopped feed, when a cure will be ef-

The Maine Farmer recommends giving pigs good rock salt twice a week in their

FASHIONS.

As a novelty of the season we notice orna-ments of black velvet worn very much upon clear fabrics. Ribbon ruches seemed too simple after the shining splendor of jet. This is why we have come back to velvet

White leno dress, pearl-gray and buff gauze dresses are ornamented with wide orders of black velvet.

In new materials we have to mention the the gray cyclope, a splendid silk; black, violet, dark, blue or green, or even a crim-son, with narrow gold-colored stripes placed far apart from each other. It makes up very elegant costumes. The silk dress is generally worn with a puff basque, which has the advantage of dispensing with wearing of an out-of-door mantle.

A pretty mantle is the Diva, a short circular fitted to the waist at the back with a sash bow, and falling loose over the sleeves. It is made of black poult de soi, and is trimmed with cross stripes and with a deep fringe or a lace border.

The Marquise is a pretty tight-fitting patelot of black silk, open at the back with revers up to the waist, and ornamented with large bows and lapels. Trimming of fancy braid and Tom Thumb fringe: Mantles of clear grenadine and crepe de

Chine, forming both a double skirt and bo-dice, and fashionable in black; or, for very dressy toilettes, in white to wear over color-ed silk dresses. They are trimmed with Foulard de Nice is a charming fancy material for young ladies' dresses. It resembles mousseline de laine, but is of a finer texture,

and is very suitable for the draperies of modern dresses. Foulard de Nice is white, with a tiny pattern in some bright color, or in black for half mourning. New sashes are made with short scalloped out lappets, extremely wide. Let us note, in this style, a sash of sultan colored gros grains ribbon, with a large bow and two lappets of unequal length placed one above

Another sash made in the same manner is of black ribbon, with a bouquet of poppies, corn-flowers and daisies and wheat ears emroidered in raised work, and in natural tints upon each lappet.

These sashes are in great vogue for sum-ner balls and fetes. These Roman sash or scarf, with stripes of the national Roman colors, and the Watteau sash of soft pale ints are also very fashionable.

The fashions are now very well settled for the summer, and our conturieres have only the resource of trimmings in which to display their taste and powers of invention: Sea side toilettes are always more functful han others and these must now engage our

A pretty costume is made partly of blue hair, and partly of the the same material striped of different colors, yellow, black blue, and orange, each stripe being edged with a line of white. The lower part of the bodice and the second skirt, which is looped up four times with a bouillion and a fluting round the edge are a self colored The underskirt, the upper of the high bodice, and the large sash, are of striped mohair. The effect of the tout ensemple is extremely good.

A walking toilette is of white silk gauze; the deep pleated flounce is embroidered with blue silk. This dress has two skirts: shost mantle—forming three puffs at the back and two rounded lappels in front—is worn with a waistband over it, and a large bunch of loops at the back.

The same toilette is simpler in light gray sultana (very fine mohair) edged

Another charming walking toillette is of mauve and white striped gauze de Cham-bery. It is trimmed with black lace. The skirt is ornamented with five small gathered flounces, with a narrow edging of black lace; the second skirt, of the same material, forms a tunic which comes down as far as the heading of the upper flounce; it is gathered at the back. This dress is worn with a short tight fitting jacket of mauve silk, richly trimmed with black lace, and a wide mauve and white striped ribbon sash tied over the basques of the jacket.

One of the prettiest materials of summer is the sultana, of which we spoke just now. There are several varieties of it, the newest of which is the clear sultana with satin stripes. Sometimes both the clear and satin stripes are of one color, but at others there is a clear white ground with mauve or blue, or green, cerise or buttercup colored stripes. In other cases the ground is shot mauve or blue or green and white, while the stripes are plain mauve, blue, &c. This is

also very pretty and very new. Some dresses of black barege, with white satin stripes, are made with dress and man-

A little glimmer of Autumn preference begins to peep up side by side with the purer shades of summer colors, although weeks will pass before fall fashions come to anything definite.

Lightest muslins and white grenadine are occasionally too cool for evenings at the beach, and everything that is bright hued

Brilliant lines on white grounds, and the richest crapes, hanging in wavy folds are more than fashionable.

Every possible shade of pongee is worn, from the cork color and almond brown, to palest buff with a dull shadow resting upon

Some travelling dresses designed for fal wear are made of Panama, and bamboo fibre, of heavy quality, quite rough to look at but soft to the hand. This material is in

such demand that enough of it is not to be had at any price.

There is a positive mania for all kinds of pongees, India foulards, crapes, manilles and pineapple cloth.

Ladies who preserved their Canton crape shawls, which were in fashion twenty years ago, are not sorry for their prudence now. They are among the most courted and stylish of light crapes, they are no longer worn in the simply folded triangle, however, but are cunningly draped about the person in a manner requiring the skill of a modiste.

Scarlet, black and white shawls are the most fashionable, though we have seen one of the shade called ecru, the peculiar unbleach ed color, which was most delicate and beau-

Shoes, quite low, with a high, pointed heel piece, running off at the back of the foot, and a square piece overlying the instep, are now tolerated out of doors at the sea shore and country place. They have large, flat bows of kid, and square steel buckles shaping to the foot.

Stockings of a linen web as fine as Desde mona's handkerchief are worn with these pretty shoes, and the supply of Madame Metternich of 365 pairs does not seem quite so fabulous. Some beautiful scarlet shoes of this style are seen with white peignors at

Long chains of coral, strung as baby chains were wont to be, are fashionable, as also short chatelaines of cut coral with the watch hanging, accompanied

Some small, square shawls, scarcely more than handkerchiefs, are wrought in lace pat-terns about the edges and are thrown care-lessly over the shoulders. They are more quaint than beautiful, though lace embroid-ery upon the thread of pineapple cloth is something new, and of wonderful execu-

and green—are among the best dresses of this season, in which, till fall really comes, we look for little that is new, although ornaments and adaptations are always varying. Delicate silks of this variety for mourn ing are of black and gray; three, five and seven finest lines of gray upon a black ground, or vice perso, black upon gray.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not responsible for the views of

All Communications intended for publica tion must be accompanied by the name of the author. The name will not be publishedunless by request-but we require it as a guarantee of good faith.-Editon of STANDARD.

For the Standard. Our Enemies and how we Should Regard

"Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thinc enemy: But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and pray for them which lis in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the just and on the unjust. For if ye love them which love you what reward have ye? Do not the publicans the same? Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."—Our Saviour, St. Matthew 5, chap. 43, verse.

Can you read those words, proud man, and turn away and forget them and despise your brother man? Do they not steal over your world-stained spirit, gently diffusing the dew of holy love? Do they not come unto your heart with a soothing; inspiring; ennobling influence? Alas for you if they do not strengthen and refresh your soul. And woman, gentle woman, can you close your ears to that most blessed commandment which so plainly and unequive cally directs the course we are bound to pursue s christian men and women. Dare we read it,it is not an injunction, observe, not recomme ed to us as a proper thing to do merely, but it is an absolute commandment, one that we can-not modify or misconstrue, to gratify the cravings of the unregenerate heart;-to furnish an excuse for an out-let of the vindle tive passions of our nature, dare we read it and still bate and teel revengeful, though we may have been deeply, deeply, wronged? Dare we pray "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us" whilst the vile serpent, hate, is colled within our hearts? When we presume thus to pray, do we not in voke a curse, and not a blessing? Is it not offering strange fire upon the altar amidst the lurid flames of which we, and not they, shall

No matter how great the offence, unforgive We often times feel strongly tempted, whilst ness is unjustifiable, unchristian and unscriptural. Where hatred dwells the love of God traversing the stormy paths of our terrestial existence, to hate our brethren who array them cannot abide. "Despise your enemy," saith a selves against us, often in a manner unaccounta-Latin proverb, and he has conquered you.' When ble to us, and seemingly without a cause. The hatred enters our hearts we have a far more wrongs they inflict upon us are hard for the natdangerous foe within us than any who may com ural man to bear; the sufferings they compel us against us armed with deadly weapons, though their name be legion. Let us stretch every to endure, the losses we sustain by them, often end to embitter our feelings towards them. It nerve to rid us of the insidious monster; or he will gain power over our souls to destroy us is then the Demon hate loses much of his hide-Let us fight against him or he will envelope on ousness in our eyes-his subtle voice sounds nature in the smoke and flame of Pandemonium pleasant to our cars, and his manner and shape ecome so agrecable that he fascinates us, and and leave our hearts as charred and blackened almost irresistably bears us along with his speheaps of ruins, fit habitations and resorts for clous arguments to hate, to wish to destroy ut every dark-philoned bird of evil, he will shroud terly, to inflict suffering upon them in a like those rains with the flowers of desolation, and finally lead us to the gloaming of Etefnal Night. wise cruel manner. It sounds like a syren strain to our human hearts, it is the teaching we Let us pray for the spirit of love, for the love, we justify ourselves for receiving it, we charity that beareth all things, forgiveth all pile up our wrongs to mountain heights until we are awed by their stupendousness, we stand OAKLAND, August 1869. and contemplate them until they become awfuly sublime to our eyes, and our worldly hearts grow to love them, and brood over them, we love to walk in their dark shadows and listen to 'The Only Remedy " of the Eastern the influences that teach us to hate. Seldon Intelligencer-The Theory Impartially Considered-Revoludo we stop and ask, "Is this teaching right Oh! for the angels of light to come, and chase away these evil spirits, and open our ears to the blessed voice of the gentle, loving, forgiving, Jesus, quickening our senses to hear its heaven Mr. EDITOR.-The time is drawing nigh when ly tones rising above the wild storm of human passions ever raging, saying to every heart,

the "goats will be separated from the sheep." The lines are being drawn, and when fully devel Peace, Peace, Be still. Dearly beloved avenge oped, time will show that between good and evil not yourselves. I will repay. If thine enem enemy hunger feed him, it he thirst give him s the place to make the mark, between the en drink. Recompense to no man, evil for evil terprising republican spirit and that horrible wa Love worketh no evil to his neighbor, therefor spirit which you see in the editorial note of the Eastern Intelligencer, of August 10, 1869, headed "The only Remedy." We thought he had play-Love is the fulfilling of the law." It is to be regretted that at the present tim the current of public sentiment in this country ed at the games until he could play a better care than that. We had seen the little praise-worthy is too deeply tinted and intermingled with th pieces he used to write on his successful visits dark waters of dislike, discord, and un then he would get a new subscriber or two, and paternal feelings. As it is clearly christian and unlovely to indulge in feeling had begun to think well of him; but really since we see such a spirit as that in his paper, we fear and actions of revenge, so it is as certainly un he mixes too much whisky with his spirits, and patriotic; it betokens not valor nor discretion wrote that piece when he did not know right on the contrary, it is only the brave and intreple from wrong, or he would not have favored the spirit that can overcome the natural tendencies of a fallen nature, and treat his focs, national a despotic idea of starving votes out of men in a free country where the law allows every man to well as personal, according to the dictates of vote for his own interest according to the die reason, clear judgment, and impartiality-tha tates of his own conscience. He mentions the can extend to them that forbearance that can hand writing on the wall. That is a hearsay to him. He is too blind to see it. Perhaps he will see it in an year or two. I will follow his piece

only be exercised by the truly brave and great. To fight our enemies often becomes a necessity to all properly balanced minds a painful necessaity. Likewise it is a duty irequently to figh a little further and show the difference between equal rights and no rights. with all our might and strength, and to seiz It seems as if many of our citizens cannot ap every advantage, and push the battle until th preciate, or even bear the idea of the colored foe is routed and subdued; and all this may b people having equal rights and privileges with be done without yielding to unwholesome and themselves. But Mr. Editor, the colored race brutalizing passions. Whosoever fighteth his battles, and holdeth himself in subjection the here in this county have been doing well, and have respected their rights and privileges, their while, is indeed a true Chistian, a brave man country, and the flag of their country. I have seen valiant soldier of the cross, and a child of Goo them take the Stars and Stripes in their hands and King David, the sweet Psalmist of Israel, and sing "rally around the flag" with as much love he great warrier of the olden time, prayed God of liberty, and hearty good will as any race on to teach his fingers to fight, but not his heart to earth ever did. They are well pleased with the libhate; on the contrary, what beautiful example erty to worship God according to the dictates of forbearance and magnanimity he set us who of their own conscience, The mass of them athis fierce pursuer and cruel oppressor, Saul, had tend Church on Sunday. Both male and female fallen, more than once, into his power. If w appear there well dressed and have their chil-dren well dressed, and their faces yet look fat descend to our own time and country for examples we shall find them among the best and reatest names upon the pages of our nation's and would be perfectly contented forever with history. It is not recorded of Washington that their equal rights. And they ought to have he abused and villified, and inundated the invathem. The ed tor says "he cannot get employ ding and haughty British with abusive epithets. ment from us, and vote with our enemies." and vowed undying hatred and vengeance against See how inconsistent is that principle. When them, as an army or nation, or as individuals I hire a laborer, do I hire his right to vote as a It is certainly known that he went when he profree citizen ? Of course not. I hire him for his sounced the sentence that consigned Major Andr labor, and not to press his liberty out of him. o an ignominious grave, and that his great and And we have an idea that if those men continue noble heart was stirred to its depths with sorroy

in dread of the hour in which they must meet

His reproving eye, and His voice uttering the

children asked for the bread of Christian doc-

trine that tendereth to eternal life, and ye have

given them the scrpent of discord, and strife,

hat worketh spiritual death. My sheep came

unto you for guidance unto all holy things, for

comfort, for the sweet consolations of that

alth, the life of which is love, and ye have

aroused and lashed into fury the darkest pas-

ions of their hearts." May they be forgiven,

nay they see their error and repent of it, and

orrow, in the spirit of brotherly love, and in

he fear of God, who saith, "Thou shalt not hate

grudge against the children of thy people, but

hon shalt love thy neighbor as thyself: 1 am

wield a powerful influence and use it in stirring

up strife and teaching hatred to the advantage of

t will be terrible "He that soweth to the

Mothers, so surely as you incite feelings

and thoughts of cruelty and hatred, (and

I have heard some of you boast of

doing so, after partaking of the Holy Sacraments)

into the tender minds of your children, will

those beloved ones become monsters of dark,

unlovely sin, their fair persons temples, not of

the living, loving God, but the resort of every

unclean and hateful beast of passion, their pre-clous souls doomed to an eternity of terment

because you taught them doctrines in diametri-

cal opposition to the true doctrines and direct commardments of Jesus Christ, the true friend

and Saviour of man. How can a christian mother teach her children to hate aught that bears the

the Lord." Gen. xxix: 17.

wind will reap the whirlwind."

A word to you my country-women :

What will be the doom of those

words of reproof and condemnation.

to press liberty out of a man when they hire and mortification at the unworthy conduct of the him, they will not be troubled much heretraitorous Benedict Arnold, but we never heard after with those fellows who he says are stary that he cherished feelings of hatred to either o ing for employment. Labor will gradually go where there is most profit and least oppression Amid our recent and existing internal commo He further says : "And we do not intend to employ the Radical freedmen. Let them look to it. Their day of grace is over. We are very much mistaken, if any other treaty of peace will be offered them. It they can withstand a combination of the monied men of this land, the men who possess the intelligence, the culture, the social influence, and the financial backbone, they can do what no other race of men, no other institution and no other political creation has been enabled to do." tions, and moral and political up-heavings, and general unsettledness of society, the press of this country, and also, I grieve to record it, the pulpit has encouraged and often striven to keep alive the old, and incite fresh, feelings of bitter hatred and revenge against our fellow countrymen and brothers in the flesh. What will our Saviour say to those of his Pastors who have urged the souls committed to their charge to hate their enemies? Let them fear and tremble

Now I say they have done it, and they will do it. There is some money on the other side. And here is where many of the white people of the South made their mistake. They held out from reconstruction, and then tried to [hold out against universal suffrage, and now try to hold out against a colored man's voting for the Republican party, according to the dictates of his own conscience. What of the idea that the monied men will no more employ the radical freedmen! If theybad not made their moneyon the radical freed men's labor, they would not have employed them this long. And what a pity it is that the white people of the South cannot lead labor without elavery, tyranny, and oppression. Have the lee from it. We write not to censure, but with freedmen got to abandon their right to vote, or vote themselves back under the monied men? God forbid. Be says, "they may convert their thy brother in thine heart, but shall in any wise churches into political council-houses, where rebake thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon they influence one another against the whites, and issue their threats prainst any poor colored man who may wish to go with us." have attended their churches to hear the spiri they do preach, and they preach less politics in their churches than any other set of people I ever heard. I know that some of the white preachers preach war spirit until I am mighty tired hearng it, and have stopped my visits until they

preach a better spirit. I am very sorry to say that there is too much politics in all moral socie But the idea of the colored race trying to influence one another against the white race is fals They love the white man If the white man will respect the wants and feelings of the colored race, they will love the white man and serve him right, but they do not want to be forced into it, and compelled to vote against their own interest. Instead of issuing their threats against any colored man who may wish to go with the

Democrats, they only say don't sell yourself.

The editor of the Intelligencer says;

"We do not ask the colored people to vote for us. It is a matter of indifference to us whether they vote the white man's ticket or not."

He thinks to force them out of you, respecor no respect, right or no right. That is the meritorious thing to hate a human being, a felwrong way to produce harmony and prosperity and build up this great and glorious Sunny South, but it is the right way to bring revoluion and destruction.

Before we will submit to this sort of thing we will import Irishmen, Germans, Chinese, o

This is a subject which wisemen ought hink about. Is it true that enterprising mer are in favor of importing the heathen and unciv-ilized mankind just for spite, because the negro is free? My opinion is that the African race aleady here in this country can be trained to be petter laborers, better men and better citizens than any new race of men. Everybody knows that the negro of the South has never been train ed to the free labor system. Let us go to work now and do that and then see who can best work or best agree?

H. A. U. F. BEAUFORT COUNTY, August 24th, 1869.

Letter from Charlotte. DEAR STANDARD .- The Charlotte Observe

aving published our letter of the 18th, says "In reference to the imputation which it con-tains upon our worthy Mayor, we will simply say that we do not believe "'J. S., Jr.,'" ever at-tends the Court—and he could not have been present and listened to the evidence in the case or Elms, Walker and Lowrie, but founded his opinions from one sided reports."

It matters little to J. S. Jr., what the local

of the Observer may "believe." In regard to the matter of Elms, Walker and Lowrie, we will state for his information, that instead of being a "one-sided report." the evidence on which we based our opinion of injustice to Walker, was received from the very same witess on which the Mayor, as we made up his judgment against Walker. In regard to appointing men to "guard the polls" and look after the interest of the party on the day of election, the character described in the Observer is not the one gen-erally appointed by either party. In fact, ch men will have nothing to It is the "bully or braggadocio" that usual y attends to such matters. The very principle implies that party interest demands, that bully be met by bully, and force be met by force. Away with all such ideas. Let the voters, black or white, go to he polls and vote their honest sentiments, without let or hindrance, and the result in he main, will be the same. We are a peace an. But if anything should ever tempt us to so far forget our raising as to strike a fel-

how to vote. Our opinion is not changed by any "further light" thrown on the mat-ter by the local of the Observer. We were in error in our last in regard to the new building just commenced by W. J. Black. He is not the sole proprietor. W. A. Smith, W. J. Black and J. S. Means are the parties. It will be occupied respective-ly by the parties building; and will be an nament to that part of our city. The Governor having ordered an election

ow-being, it would be for some impudent

eddler, on the day of election, to tell us

on the 7th of October, to fill the vacancy in the State Senate occasioned by the death of Judge Osborne, considerable speculation as to who will be the candidates are going on. The Times, (radical Democrat) of the "This election seals the political fate of th

"This election seals the political fate of the county for a number of years. If a conservative is elected, so will the county go next August; if the radicals carry the day, so also will the county go next August. We know, and there is no disguising the fact, that there are many voters, who, like carrion crows, will follow where the plunder is, and just as certain as fate will they join the victorious party without regard to principle." We will say this much in reply, Col. Wm R. Myers, than whom there is no more per-fect gentleman and true Republican, is our first choice for the position. With him as our leader, and a united effort on the part of the Republicans of the county, we can " seal the political fate of the county for a number of years." We believe such will be our good luck. The editor of the *Times* is, it seems becoming again " disgusted with politics It is whispered by some, that he is anxious to fill Judge Osborne's position. We hope

e may be the Democratic-Conservative ca didate. If so, what a nice time we will have August 27th, 1869

For the Standard. EDITOR STANDARD: I am too well pleased with the tone and temper of your valuable paper, to sit quietly among my native bills and not express my decided approbation of the platform which you have announced as the ground-work of your political faith-"Universal Suffrage and General Amnesty." The first position is but a reiteration of the doctrine which you have advocated for years -it is not now an issue; it is a settled prinple. It is well to advocate a general amnesty, and to orge its adoption now and continue to urge, until the Congress of the United States shall say to the wayward children of the South, "go in peace and sin no more." By universal amnesty, it is understood by the people, that all men of lawful age, liable to taxation, and the duties required of a citizen of the Union, shall be entitled to vote, and to hold office—all men—let it be remembered, embraces all classes, irrespective of color, or former position. If my position is correct, I adopt the principle with yourself,

and am a co-laborer in the great work with

the STANDARD; and whoever builds upon this rock shall stand, and whoever under-

takes to battle it down, will be dashed to

atoms. Then we understand the one issue;

and understanding it, he is a fool or a knave

who sets himself up to combat the comple-tion of our form of a Republican Govern-Other issues, of a like nature, may spring up but they will become subordinate to this one great principle; and our Senators and Representatives in Congress should stand fairly and squarely in its support, or resign that others may take their places who will respect the wishes of our people, who are

ing a unit in its favor. Stripplings may sneer at and oppose this crinciple, but the wise men, the lar-seeing advocate it; and the great leader in our own State will have his hands lifted up and sus tained. He will go forward until his voice will ring clear and loud in the Senate cham ber of the Union, in advocacy of this grand finishing stroke in the work of reconstruction! Let it be done! and the bright sun shine of peace and prosperity will illuminate the humble cottage and log-cabbin, new

made desolate because freedom is not ye complete. Go on, sir, in the good work! Write fo and talk for our much abused and maligner Governor. His day of complete triumpl has come! He has stood firm under the fir and lash of the enemy! And to-day stands forth victorious—the father o our common cause—the friend of all— the original champion of universal free dom! It is a proud era in his life; and other honors are in store for him; but, to be compared with his consciousness having only done his duty. The people ap pland him, and their representatives will be instructed to convey, in an unmistakable manner, their appreciation of his sterling

HICKORY TAVERS, N. C., Aug. 25, 1869.

A railroad war on time appears to be minent between the three great routes con-necting the two great cities of the continent New York and Chicago: the Eric New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads The Pennsylvania railroad with a track The Pennsylvania ramount with a state sixty two miles less than that of Erie, and eighty-two miles less than that of the New York Central, are increasing their speed by reducing the time between Chicago and New York seven hours and a quarter. The result, of course, stimulates the other two lines to similar increase of speed. On the Eric road a lightning express will run be-tween New York and Chicago in thirty hours. The New York Central intends running a train to perform the above dist irs less than it now take The undertakers and surgeons can scarcely

The New York Herald says the English yacht Cambria and the American yacht Dauntless will start on a race from Cowes to

al Roat Race-Harvard ninst Oxford-The English Crew

Against Oxford—The English Crew
Victorious—The Harvards
Beaten Three Beat
Lengths—Detniled Accounts of the Race, &c.
The great international boat race between
the Harvard American and Oxford English
four cared crews came off in the river Thames Friday atternoon, according to arrangement, and resulted in the victory of the Oxfords by three lengths of the boat, about 126 feet. The Harvards were six seconds behind. The following account is

urnished by the Atlantic cable: furnished by the Atlantic cable:

Londox. Angust 27.—The excitement over the Harvard and Oxford boat race to-day was intense. The city has been almost described and business quite neglected. Vehicles of all descriptions, bearing Harvard and Oxford colors, and heavily laden with people, crowded all the roads leading to the course, and during the entire day the roads in the vicinity of Putney, Hammersmith, Cheswick, Barnes, Mortlake, &c., were thronged with pedestrians. The railway companies found themselves almost unable to provide cars sufficient to carry the vast to provide cars sufficient to carry the vast numbers in waiting at the depots. It is no exaggeration to state that probably a million of people witnessed the race,

THE RACE. The course for the race was that known as the Metropolitan, or better as the Putney to Mortiake course. Its length is four miles two furlongs. The race was rowed up stream. The boats did not row under Pusrey bridge, but started directly above is.
The river is about seven hundred feet wide at this point, and the banks are low and level along the whole course. For one-third of a mile from the starting place the river is straight; it then curves like the letter U. There are two bridges on the course, the Hammersmith bridge, one mile and six fur-longs from Putney, and the Barnes railway bridge, three and a liaif miles from the start. The course ends at a place called Barker's Rails, where the direction of the river makes another U, in a position the reverse of the

The Harvard crew won the toss for position, and chose the Middlesex side, the outside of the semi-circle. Both boats started at 5 o'clock, 14 minutes 161 seconds. The tide at the start was sluggish, and a light south-west breeze prevailed, with smooth water. The Harvards were first to catch the water, and took the lead, gaining rapid ly upon their opponents and making forty-five strokes per minute, against the Oxford's forty. At Bishop's creek, three furlongs from the starting place, the Harvards led half a length. Gaining headway, they increased their speed as they passed the willows. Their pace was subsequently slackened, and the Oxfords pulled up, but the Harvards were still three fourths of a length ahead at Craven Point, three fourths of a

The Oxfords now went on with a steady drag, but the Americans rapidly increased their lead, and at Crabtree, a mile and an eighth from the aqueduct, were a couple of lengths ahead. Beyond this point the Har-yards were taken wide, and the Oxfords uickening their speed reduced the gap, at the soap works, a mile and a half from start, to a half length. The Harvards pulled up with a magnificent burst to Ham-mersmith's bridge, a mile and three quartance they had gained. Opposite the mid-dle wall the Oxfords spurted and came up gradually to the Harvards, but when oppo site the Danes the boats were found to be too close, and the Harvards gave way, and at Cheswick Ait, 21 miles, the boats were level. After proceeding fifty yards further, the Oxfords began to gain, though temporarily, and the Harvards again got even with them The Oxfords gained rapidly at Cheswick, where it became clear that the race apparently told on the Harvards, who were rather wild at this part of the race, From this point the Oxfords drew ahead, and in a few strokes obtained a lead lengths. The Harvards, rowing pluckily, held them there for half a mile when they fell astern and the Oxfords, 38 strokes, per that past Barnes bride, 32 miles, and in a few strokes obtained a lead of two

minute, shot past Barnes bride, 35 three lengths abend. Along Barnes' Beach the Harvards refreshed their stroke, Mr. Loring, with river water, thereby retarding their boat. The water, thereby retarding their Americans then tried to spurt, Americans then tried to spurt, but found the effect ineffectual, and the Oxfords get-ting more of a lead, eventually won the race by four lengths, easing up in the last few strokes and pulling up fresh. The Oxfords arrived at the ship at 5 o'clock 36 minutes and 47 seconds, making the 44 miles in 22 minutes 401 seconds. The Americans were well received at the finish, and returning were landed at Barnes'. The race was a good one, and excited a degree of enthusi-

known in former races. FORMER RACES. The following is a table of the past six races between the English crews Oxford and Cambridge, rowed over this course, given for the sake of comparison with the

race Friday: 1864—Oxford. Putney to Mortlake. 21 48 23 seconds.

1865.—Oxford. Putney to Mortlake. 21 22 13 seconds. 1866,—Oxford. Putney to Mortlake. 48 15 seconds. 1867.—Oxford. Putney to Mortlake.

 Half in length, 1868.—Oxford. Putney to Mortlake. 1869.—Oxford. Putney to Mortlake. 61. Four lengths. Boston. August 27.—The citizens here calmly submitted to the result of the international race, all believing that had it taken

place on our own waters the result would

vas intense, but when it became known that

only three boat lengths between the Har-

vards and Oxfords decided the match, every one acquiesced in the result.

Oxford Wins by Four Lengths. [BY THLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Friday, Aug. 27, 1869-Noon. The morning opened bright and clear, and the absence of the English drizzle inreased the chances of Harvard's success, creased the chances of Harvard's success. The crew passed a good night, though this morning Mr. Simmonds showed weakness from the severe attack of diarrhea with which he has suffered for several days. Loring, too, has been troubled with a boil, which is tar from well, but the rest of the crew are in splendid condition, and were full of confidence.

The race was set down for 5 o'clock, but

The race was set down for 5 o'clock, but before noon the crowds began to line the banks of the Thames, and for hours before the start the roads were crowded with vehicles of every description, and business

was neglected.

Harvard won the choice of position, and took the Middlesex side, or outside of the semi-circle. When the word was given Harvard's noted start came into play, for their oars took the water first, m strokes to the minute. The Oxfords made only 40. For a mile and a half the race only 40. For a mile and a half the race was splendid. Harvard soon drew away from Oxford, and kept the lead to Craven Cottage, a distance of three quarters of a mile. Oxford drew up level just beyond Hammersmith Bridge, and when off Chiswick, two miles and a half from the start, and gained the lead, and after that they won as they liked. The Oxford crew never changed their strake during the race. The changed their stroke during the race. The stroke of Harvard was irregular; they lost form wholly above Hammersmith, and when off Chiswick were rowed to pieces, though they pulled to the end of a hopeless race they pulled to the end of a hopeless race with magnificent pluck, and that long after their strength and control over their muscles had failed. For the last two miles they had "pluck," and that only, the coxswain ing "wide," and the stroke being fatally k. The superiority of Oxford, mar quick. The superiority of Oxford throughout the race, was never doubtful after the first half mile, though Harvard retained the lead some time after that point. Oxford won by four lengths. Time,

minutes, 20 3-5 seconds.

London, Aug. 28.—The Times, commenting on the race, says: The American inferiority was in steering, but not enough to account for distance. The Americans must acknowledge our style of rowing the best. The comments of the press generally are complimentary to the Harvards.

Senator Chandler has been getting off his Alabama speech at Frankfort-on-the-Main.